

(i) *Announcement of awards.* (1) Decorations and the Army Good Conduct Medal.

(i) Awards made by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army will be announced in DA General Orders (DAGO).

(ii) Awards of decorations and the Army Good Conduct Medal made by principal HQDA officials will be announced in permanent orders.

(iii) Awards of decorations and the Army Good Conduct Medal made according to delegated authority will be announced in permanent orders by the commanders authorized to make the awards.

(2) *Service medals and service ribbons.* Service medals and service ribbons are administratively awarded to individuals who meet the qualifying criteria. Orders are not required.

(3) *Badges.* Permanent awards of badges, except basic marksmanship qualification badges, identification badges, and the Physical Fitness Badge will be announced in permanent orders by commanders authorized to make the award or permanent orders of HQDA.

(j) *Engraving of awards.* The grade, name, and organization of the awardee are engraved on the reverse of the Medal of Honor. The name only of the awardee is engraved on the reverse side of every other decoration, the POW Medal and the Army Good Conduct Medal. Normally engraving will be accomplished prior to presentation. When this is impracticable, the awardee will be informed that he or she may mail the decoration or Army Good Conduct Medal to the Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate (PSID), P.O. Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997, for engraving at Government expense.

(k) *Presentation of decorations.* (1) The Medal of Honor is usually presented to living awardees by the President of the United States at the White House. Posthumous presentation to the next of kin normally is made in Washington, DC by the President or his or her personal representative.

(2) Other U.S. military decorations will be presented with an appropriate air of formality and with fitting ceremony.

(3) Foreign decorations will not be presented by members of the U.S. Army to designated recipients whether awardees or next of kin.

(4) Conversion awards, service medals, and service ribbons usually are not presented with formal ceremony. However, such presentation may be made at the discretion of the local commander.

(5) Whenever practical, badges will be presented to military personnel in a formal ceremony as provided in Field Manual (FM) 3-21.5. Presentations should be made as promptly as practical following announcement of awards, and when possible, in the presence of the troops with whom the recipients were serving at the time of the qualification.

(6) Presentation of the Army Good Conduct Medal to military personnel may be made at troop formations. (See FM 3-21.5.) Ceremonies will not be conducted to present the Army Good Conduct Medal to former military personnel or next of kin.

(7) The Army Lapel Button will be formally presented at troop formations or other suitable ceremonies. The U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button will be presented at an appropriate ceremony prior to their departure for retirement. These buttons may be presented to a separating soldier at the same time as the Army Good Conduct Medal and any other approved decoration.

(l) *Act of presentation.* In the act of presentation, a decoration may be pinned on the clothing of the awardee whether in uniform or civilian clothing or on the next-of-kin in the case of a presentation following the recipient's death; however, this will not be construed as authority to wear the decoration for any person other than the individual honored. As an alternative to pinning the decoration, especially on next-of-kin, it may be handed to the recipient in an opened decoration container.

#### §578.9 Medal of Honor.

(a) *Criteria.* The Medal of Honor (10 U.S.C. 3741) was established by Joint Resolution of Congress, July 12, 1962 (amended by Act of July 9, 1918 and Act of July 25, 1963) is awarded by the President in the name of Congress to a

person who, while a member of the Army, distinguished himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted and each recommendation for the award of this decoration will be considered on the standard of extraordinary merit. Eligibility is limited to members of the Army of the United States in active Federal military service.

(b) *Description.* A gold-finished bronze star, one point down,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches in diameter with rays terminating in trefoils, surrounded by a laurel wreath in green enamel, suspended by two links from a bar bearing the inscription "Valor" and surmounted by an eagle grasping laurel leaves in one claw and arrows in the other. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva surrounded by the inscription "United States of America." Each ray of the star bears an oak leaf in green enamel. On the reverse of the bar are stamped the words "The Congress To." The medal is suspended by a hook to a ring fastened behind the eagle. The hook is attached to a light-blue moired silk neckband,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inches in width and  $21\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, behind a square pad in the center made of the ribbon with the corners turned in. On the ribbon bar are 13 white stars arranged in the form of a triple chevron, consisting of two chevrons of 5 stars and one chevron of 3 stars. A hexagonal rosette of light-blue ribbon  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch circumscribing diameter, with a fan-shaped ribbon insert showing white stars, is included for wear on civilian clothing.

(c) *Medal of Honor Roll.* The Medal of Honor Roll was established by Act of Congress, April 27, 1916, as amended by

38 U.S.C. 1562. It provides that each Medal of Honor awardee may have his or her name entered on the Medal of Honor Roll. Each person whose name is placed on the Medal of Honor Roll is certified to the Veterans Administration as being entitled to receive a special pension of \$1000 per month for life, if the person desires. Payment will be made by the Veterans Administration beginning as of the date of application thereof (38 U.S.C. 1562). The payment of this special pension is in addition to, and does not deprive the pensioner of any other pension, benefit, right, or privilege to which he or she is or may thereafter be entitled. The awardee will submit a DD Form 1369 (Application for Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll and for the Pension Authorized by the Act of Congress) to have his or her name placed on the Medal of Honor Roll and to receive the special pension. The application will bear the full personal signature of the awardee, or in cases where the awardee cannot sign due to disability or incapacity, the signature of the awardee's legally designated representative, and be forwarded to Commander, USA HRC (see § 578.3(c)). Applicant will receive a DD Form 1370A (Certificate of Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll).

(d) *Additional benefits.* (1) Supplemental uniform allowance. Enlisted recipients of the Medal of Honor are entitled to a supplemental uniform allowance. (See AR 700-84.)

(2) Air transportation for Medal of Honor awardees. (See DOD Regulation 4515.13-R.)

(3) Commissary privileges for Medal of Honor recipients and their eligible family members. (See AR 600-8-14.)

(4) Identification cards for Medal of Honor recipients and their eligible family members. (See AR 600-8-14.)

(5) Admission to U.S. Service Academies. Children of Medal of Honor awardees, otherwise qualified, are not subject to quota requirements for admission to any of the U.S. Service Academies. (See U.S. Service Academies annual catalogs.)

(6) Exchange privileges for Medal of Honor recipients and their eligible family members. (See AR 600-8-14.)

(7) Burial honors for Medal of Honor recipients are identical to those who

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become deceased while on active duty. (See AR 600-8-1 and AR 600-25.)

### § 578.10 Distinguished Service Cross.

(a) *Criteria.* The Distinguished Service Cross was established by Act of Congress July 9, 1918 (amended by Act of July 25, 1963), 10 U.S.C. 3742. It is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself or herself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing Armed Force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his comrades.

(b) *Description.* A cross of bronze 2 inches in height and  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inches in width with an eagle on the center and a scroll below the eagle bearing the inscription "For Valor." On the reverse, the center of the cross is circled by a wreath. The cross is suspended by a ring from moired silk ribbon,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in width, composed of a band of red ( $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch), white ( $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch), blue (1-inch), white ( $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch), and red ( $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch). (Sec. 3742, 70A Stat. 215; 10 U.S.C. 3742)

### § 578.11 Distinguished Service Medal.

(a) *Criteria.* (1) The Distinguished Service Medal was established by Act of Congress on July 9, 1918 (10 U.S.C. 3743). It is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. The performance must be such as to merit recognition for service which is clearly exceptional. Exceptional performance of normal duty will not alone justify an award of this decoration.

(2) For service not related to actual war the term "duty of great responsibility" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war and requires evidence of conspicuously sig-

nificant achievement. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of high positions of great importance.

(3) Awards may be made to persons other than members of the Armed Forces of the United States for war-time services only, and then only under exceptional circumstances with the express approval of the President, in each case.

(b) *Description.* The coat of arms of the United States in bronze surrounded by a circle of dark-blue enamel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, bearing the inscription "For Distinguished Service MCMXVIII." On the reverse, a blank scroll upon a trophy of flags and weapons. The medal is suspended by a bar from a moired silk ribbon,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in width, composed of a bank of scarlet ( $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), a stripe of dark-blue ( $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch), a band of white ( $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), a stripe of dark-blue ( $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch), and a band of scarlet ( $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch). (Sec. 3743, 70A Stat. 216; 10 U.S.C. 3743).

### § 578.12 Silver Star.

(a) *Criteria.* The Silver Star was established by Act of Congress July 9, 1918 (amended by Act of July 25, 1963, 10 U.S.C. 3746). It is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, is cited for gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The required gallantry, while of lesser degree than that required for the Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction. It is also awarded upon letter application to Commander, USA HRC (see § 578.3(c)), to those individuals who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, received a citation for gallantry in action in World War I published in orders issued by a headquarters commanded by a general officer.

(b) *Description.* A bronze star  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumscribing diameter. In